

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—I do not know what exactly the Hon. Member wants. There is a dispute between the management and the workers. Conciliation has taken place. Conciliation has failed and the matter is before Government as to whether it should be referred for adjudication or not. Government will take an immediate decision in the matter. Of course, subsequently, I think on 5th March 1964, a section of the mill had been closed and some 64 workers had been removed or retrenched, as a result of which, there is a strike going on even now. Conciliation has been fixed for the 4th, that is, tomorrow, because we wanted to make another attempt to settle the dispute amicably.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—The Speaker had promised today to take the call attention notice regarding the statement of the Railway Minister about the deviation of the Hassan-Mangalore rail. The Chief Minister is also here.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—It was included in the plan.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Only about ten days back the Railway Minister came to Bangalore and he issued a statement to deviate the proposed Hassan-Mangalore line. I request the Chief Minister to take up this matter with the Government of India and make a statement in this House assuring the House that the proposed line will not be deviated.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—We have already done it.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION

Re. making recommendation to Government of India to solve border disputes on the basis of linguistic majority, Contiguity, Village as a unit, and wishes of the people.

† **Sri M. SRINIVASA NAIK (Mangalore-I).**—Sir, I rise to oppose the Resolution moved by my friend Sri V. S. Patil. Sir, I should point out that it is only a game of politics and the people residing in those areas are not very particular to join Maharashtra.

Sir, I speak for the Konkani speaking people in that area who have come from Goa 400 years back and settled in Karwar and other places.

(Interruption by Sri N. O. Samaji)

I catch the point of Sri Samaji but I am not speaking about Goans. Sir, Konkani speaking people migrated from Goa when the Portuguese invaded Goa and they have settled in these places. We have always put our weight with the democratic forces of the country and tried to build this country. We have got our own culture. Though people may say, we have no script, our script is Kannada. We have a paper in Mangalore and the script is Kannada. We have a publication called Bharat Sevak Samaj and the script is written in Kannada. We have got our Konkani Samaj in Madras. We have an Association in Delhi and Bombay. Wherever we have settled, we have nurtured our own

(SRI M. SRINIVASA NAYAK)

culture and even the Portugese domination was not able to mitigate our culture. We have got schools in Goa which are Konkani. In Castle Rock, most of the employees are Konkanis and everybody speak Konkani. In Goa, Muslims, Catholics and others also speak Konkani. We have got our own temples there. Even the Chief Minister of Goa is a devotee of our temple in Korthugoli. So, if political pressure is sought to be brought on this Government, they should not yield. In Bombay Konkani speaking people form a major part. We have got two lakhs of people speaking Konkani in Bombay who have gone there for the purpose of employment and trade. When Bombay was a bilingual area, people of Goa migrated to Bombay for the purpose of employment and trade. If you go to Bombay, you will see that most of the eating houses, restaurants and hotels are run by people of South Kanara. The employees of the steamers that are run on the coast are all Konkani people. In Mysore also there are so many Konkani speaking people. Even in our Guest House 'Sudarsana' there is a Meti from Goa. There is a person in the Electricity Board and the other day when I had been there he could recognise me and he spoke to me in Konkani. So, we are having our own culture in Bombay, Delhi and even in Madras. Why I am saying all this is, we are a force that has to be recognised and counted. Maharastrians are not the only people to decide the fate of these areas. Because Goa was not developed and Bombay had developed, our ancestors went from Goa to Bombay and it does not mean that all the people who went there were Maharastrians.

SRI B. R. SUNTHANKAR (Belgaum City).—Sir, the Hon. Member is all the while discussing about Goa. May I know whether we are discussing Goa or the border problem of Mysore? Goa is not the border problem of Mysore.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—He is discussing the question of Konkani only incidentally.

SRI M. SRINIVASA NAIK.—We are migrants from Goa and the rich heritage of the Konkani language which we use in the country is a heritage we got from Goa. I do not see people who say that Goa is a place where Marathi is spoken predominantly or the border areas where it touches are predominantly Maharashtrians. There are Konkani speaking people who wish to remain in Mysore. At the time of elections, our Government did not take a lead. If they had taken the lead, we would have topped the results in elections. What I am saying is that we are also a set of people who count though we have not made a concerted agitation. There are a set of people in Bombay, in Karnataka, in Mysore, in North Kanara, Karwar, Belgaum, Dharwar, who speak Konkani and who should be consulted. I would request the Government to take a Census of the Konkani speaking people in Mysore working in various Departments. The Government of Mysore has not taken steps to see that people go to Goa from Mysore and also people from Goa come to Mysore by establishing any industry, though people from Goa have

been migrated to Bombay. People from Maharashtra have taken advantage of this while Mysoreans have failed to take advantage of it. I request the Government of Mysore to have good communication system between Goa and our State. There should be a link by means of communications. There should be a Goa-Belgaum-Bangalore road plan. With reference to that, there should be roads fit for transportation of materials.

Mr. DEPUY SPEAKER.—We have no border problems with Goa. He can speak on this on a different occasion.

Sri M. SRINIVASA NAIK.—Goa is our father-land. Mysore is our home-land. That does not mean that we have no ties with Goa. I request our Mysore Government, to whom we owe allegiance, to kindly provide communications to go to our father-land from our home-land. There are Konkani speaking people who wish to come to Mysore. I am speaking for the Konkani speaking people and I should say that a majority of the people, 100 per cent of the people in Goa are Konkani speaking people.

Sri B. P. KADAM.—I am elected by the Konkani speaking people.

Sri M. SRINIVASA NAIK.—We are clamouring for the Mysore State and we say that we wish to be the citizens of the Mysore State. But, at the same time, we press that our entity should not be forgotten. We are a people worth recognising, as a forceful entity. We should take a plebiscite of the border areas; census may be taken to see as to how many people are there speaking Konkani. We have come to stay in this State. We are proud that we are citizens of the noble State of Mysore. My forceful argument is that we are a set of people who are against the merger of Goa with Maharashtra.

ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲ ಸಾರನ್.—ನನ್ನದು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಇದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಕಣಿಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಗೋವೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂಕಣಿ ಸ್ಪೆಲ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri M. SRINIVASA NAIK.—My friend wants to know whether I have requested for a Konkanisthan in Mysore State. I am not arguing for a Konkanisthan or plead for a Tulusthan in Mysore State. But, what I am saying is that our language is akin to Marathi. I can understand the speeches of Sri Samaji, Sri Birje and other friends made in Marathi. I make a few remarks in Marathi when I meet them. That does not mean that my language is Marathi. Our language is akin to Marathi. People in Goa and in the border areas, do talk Konkani. All the languages are derived from Sanskrit, which is the mother of languages. Similarly, Konkani is a language that was derived from Sanskrit and Marathi. But, it should not be mistaken at any time that we are speaking Marathi, that our home-language is Marathi and we are willing to go to Maharashtra. I suggest that communications should be improved between Goa and Mysore so that the people who speak Konkani language and claim Goa is a father-land are benefitted. Government should not concede and give any part of our State to Maharashtra State.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this occasion.

Sri BAPU RAO ANANDA RAO HULSOORKAR (Hulsur).—

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by my friend, Sri V. S. Patil. I will now confine myself to the problems relating to the border re-adjustment of Bidar District only. Formerly Bidar district was a part of Hyderabad State and as a result of the Re-organisation Act, four Taluks of Bidar District were merged with this State and the other three Taluks were merged with Maharashtra. Now we are claiming the contiguous area adjacent to the Taluks of Ahmedpur, Nilanga, Udgir and Omarga. We, the Marathi speaking people of that area are pressing our demands since the beginning; that is to say after the appointment of the Commission for this, that the Marathi speaking area of this region should be merged with the adjoining area of Maharashtra. I will first of all say that there are about 150 villages in the Taluks of Bhalki, Humnabad, Santhpur Aurad of Bidar District which are predominantly Marathi speaking villages. For the information of this Hon'ble House, I would particularly like to bring to their notice that there are about 30 villages in Humnabad Taluk which are purely Marathi speaking villages. And this area is known as Ladwanthipati and the percentage of population of the area we are claiming is more than 63 per cent, whereas Kannada speaking people are only 16 per cent.

Again Sir, in the Bhalki taluk, there are more than 70 villages and here the percentage of the area we are claiming so far as marathi speaking population is concerned, is more than 60 per cent whereas the percentage of kannada speaking is only 30 per cent. In Santhpur Aurad 75 villages are predominantly marathi speaking. There is a negligible percentage of kannada speaking population, the percentage of that area being only 26, whereas marathi speaking population is 60 and more. It is to be noted that there are certain villages in Aland taluk 8-10 villages which are purely marathi speaking and they are contiguous with the adjoining taluka of Oomarga of Maharashtra, where the percentage of Marathi speaking people is 80, whereas kannada speaking percentage will be only 8% or 8.5% on the basis of contiguity; on the basis of majority of population or relative majority or simple majority Sir, we are claiming these areas. Besides this, I suggest that the wishes of the people, should be taken into consideration. Formerly Sir, in the days of the British, the villages had been neglected and the power was concentrated at the top. Now, after the advent of Panchayet raj, in a democracy, we are now putting much importance of the villages. The basic unit in social structure is village from the very beginning and we are now talking much about decentralisation of power without doing anything in this regard in this democracy. Now all powers will come to the village panchayet. Even under the five-year plans, villages have been given much importance because there are 80 per cent of villages in India. So, village should be taken as unit. In the days of the British they were only considering the convenience of administration and the wishes of the people were neglected. In the days of ex-Hyderabad Rulers and in the days of Payaga and Jahgir, the wishes of the people were neglected. So in the democracy, if it has any sense to call it a democracy, the wishes of the people must be respected and due respect should be given

to the wishes of the people residing in that area. The administration is meant for the people and convenience of our people living in that area should be taken into account.

Sir, regarding the wishes of the people, I will say one point: we have shown from the beginning, and from the beginning we have pressed our demand for inclusion of our area with the adjoining Maharashtra State, on the basis of wishes of people. We tried to show to the Government of Mysore as well as to the Government of India that our inclination is to join with Maharashtra and to support this plea, we have won all the village panchayet elections, taluk board elections, the Assembly elections—is it not the way of showing the wishes of the people? Just now my friend Sri Naik said that it is not wishes of the people of the area but it is the view of a few interested people clamouring. If that is true sir, how can our people are expressing their desire from the very beginning? It is the unanimous desire of the people of our area which is expressed through its democratic bodies and they have shown to the Government that their desire is to join Maharashtra.

My friend Sri Bheemanna who is not here said that in Bidar in 1957 elections, the PSP won the election. I want to bring to the notice of the House that the candidate of Samyukta Maharashtra won the election and this Hon'ble friend Sri Bheemanna was defeated by the candidate of the Samyukta Maharashtra who have won by a thumping majority. Sri Balwantrao and Samsundar were elected in 1957 against the PSP candidate Bheemanna. The majority of the Members of this Hon'ble House knows that Sri Madhava Rao worked for Samyukta Maharashtra on the issue of Merger with the Maharashtra. Yesterday I tried to refute but I thought it better to refute the allegation in my speech. He said that Parliament has enacted the Act and there is no necessity to raise the issue of border adjustment.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

SRI BAPURAO HULSOORKAR—Specially, I want to bring to the notice of this House that in the last Bhalki Taluk Board Election which was fought out on the issue of integration, the Congress and the P.S.P. joined together. I am proud to say that we belonging to the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samithi defeated them and we won the Taluk Board Election. Now I will come to the very important aspect relating to Bidar border disputes. It has been alleged by the Government of Mysore that there had been an agreement regarding the retention of four Taluks in the Bidar district in Mysore State permanently. I may say emphatically that there was no such agreement at all, and it is evident from the amendment moved in the Assembly of the former Hyderabad State that there was no such agreement. I will quote the speech delivered by my friend Sri Veerendra Patil in that Assembly.

* Expunged as ordered by Chair.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—That speech was made prior to the agreement which was entered into, before the formation of the new State. Sri Veerendra Patil was a M.L.A. in the former Hyderabad State. It would not help you in any way.

Sri BAPU RAO HULSOORKAR.—“As far as the formation of new border is concerned, some members have desired that a village should be accepted as the unit and borders drawn out from First October. I am of opinion that this issue could be easily solved by First October. Bhalki and Santpur should go to Maharashtra. The speech of Sri Veerendra Patil delivered in the Hyderabad Assembly on the 19th April 1956. No Marathi speaking M. L. A. of that region had committed himself to this agreement. That is not on the record. Even from the speeches delivered in the Bombay Assembly, it is evident that the Marathi speaking representative and the Kannada speaking representative had not come to any terms regarding the settlement of the border district of Bidar. It is evident from the proceedings of the Assembly. Besides that the speech of Sri Devi Chavhan clearly shows that there was such agreement at all. The late Home Minister of the Government of India made an assurance on the floor of the House that the border dispute of Bidar District also would be solved with all other border disputes of the State. Therefore, my humble submission is, there was no agreement at all. I will just read a few sentences from the speech delivered by Sri Devisingh Chavhan.

“.....In the same manner we tried to solve the question of territories and boundaries on the side of Karnataka by discussing an agreement with the Leader of Karnataka. We were not successful.” We held discussions with the Minister. Sir Anna Rao Ganamukhi, Sri Chandrasekhara Patil and Sri Veerendra Patil, but they did not co-operate with us in solving this problem.....

It is clear from this that there was no agreement at all. This is the speech made in the Bombay Assembly in 1960. Apart from the alleged agreement, when there is a contiguous Marathi speaking area, why should that area be not merged in the adjacent Maharashtra State. To achieve this purpose, we can even amend the Constitution or Act!

Mr. SPEAKER.—Amendment to be made by the parliament and not here.

Sri BAPU RAO HUSLOORKAR.—If we have to respect democracy necessary changes should have to be made on the basis of reason, on the basis of public opinion and on the basis of village as the unit, the wishes of the people should be taken into account and our area in Bidar District and ten villages in Aland Taluk in Gulbarga District should be merged in Maharashtra State and this is my request to the Government.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ (ಗಂಡವಿ).—ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ಗಡಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳ ವಿವಾದ, ಇದು ಅಸಂಬಂಧವಾದುದು, ಅನುಚಿತವಾದುದು ಅಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲ ಇನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿರುವಾಗ, ನಾವುಗಳು ಮಹಾ ಪರ್ವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ

ವಾಗ, ಇಂಥ ಕ್ಷುಲ್ಲಕವಾದ ವಾದ ವಿವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದು, ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ವ್ಯರ್ಥ ಕಾಲಕ್ಷೇಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆಯುವುದು ಸಮಂಜಸವೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಸಾಧುವಾದುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—It is a reflection on the Speaker.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ನನಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ; ಮಾತನಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ಬಿಸಿನೆಸ್ ಅಡ್‌ವೈಸರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಪೀಕರರು ಹೇಗೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರು; ತಾವು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದವರು ಊಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಬೃಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿವೆ. ಜೀಣ ದೇಶದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಗಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾದು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಮತ್ತು ನರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾದ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದಿಂದ ಧಾರಾಕಾರವಾಗಿ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರು ಬಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆಲೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡದಿರುವುದು, ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಕಡೆ ಸೆಳೆಯದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೌರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಪುನರಾರೋಚಿಸಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಅಂತ ನೂಡಕರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಗಡಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹೊಸದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೊದಲೇ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1948 ನೇ ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ ಜಯಪುರ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ದಾರ್ ವಲ್ಲಭ್‌ಭಾಯ್ ಪಟೇಲ್ ರವರು, ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪಂಡಿತ್ ಜವಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರೂರವರು ಈ ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ—ಅದು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರದೇ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗಲಾಟೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದೇ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೂಲ ಕಾರಣವಾಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಪಿ. ಕದಂ.—ಯಾರು ಗಲಾಟೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ಈಗ ತಾವು ಹೇಗೆ ಗಲಾಟೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಯಿತು. ಆ ತರಹ ಗೊಂದಲದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶಾಂತಿಯುತ ವಾದ ಒಂದು ವಾತಾವರಣ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ, ಔಗುಪ್ಪೆಯಿಂದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಜನರು ದೇಶದ ಶಾಂತಿಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿದರು, ಅದರ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಂತು. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯರ ಗಲಾಟೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ಈ ತರಹದ ವಾದ ಹೊಸದೇನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಮೊದಲಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಇವರು ಗಳು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದವರು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೋ ಅದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತವಾಗಿ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿಯನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲ; ಇಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಾರ್ಕರು ಜನರು ಈ ಒಂದು ಭಾಷಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯವಿಂಗಡಣೆ ಅಥವಾ ಭಾಷಾ ವಾದ ವನ್ನು ದೇಶದ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಅಥವಾ ವಿ. ಎಸ್. ಪಿ.ಯವರನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಸಬಹುದೇ ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತೇನನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ನವ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಅವರೇನಾದರೂ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಒಂದು ಸೀಟೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗಲ್ಲದೇ ಏನೇ ಆದರೂ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ಇರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—I am firm that it is not for the purpose of becoming a Member of this House or the Legislature in Maharashtra or even for occupying the treasury benches, that we want this area to be

(SRI V. S. PATIL)

transferred. We know that when these areas join Maharashtra, Congress people might be elected there. We do not object to it.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—May I submit, Sir, that as soon as our areas go to Maharashtra, we will not be returned. It will go to congress. It will become Chavan's pocket. Still we want these areas to go there.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri H. R. Keshavamurthy says that it will all be the P. S. P. (laughter).

I find that we have exhausted 3 hours and 35 minutes. We have some time left. The resolution will be taken up at the next non-official day. Sri Keshavamurthy will resume the debate.

Statistical information re: work transacted during the session.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now, I like to give the House a little statistical information with regard to the work transacted during these sittings. The debate on the Governor's Address took place on 5 days. The number of bills introduced is 4, the number of bills passed is 4. The budget estimate for the year 1964-65 was presented on 2nd March. The general discussion on the budget lasted 6 days. Discussion on the demands for grants lasted 14 days. The House discussed on the 4th March 1964 demands for additional and supplementary grants for the year 1964-5, III instalment and voted it on the same day. The number of reports presented: Business Advisory Committee 2, Committee on Private Members Bills and resolutions 1. Questions admitted and sent to Government: 563. Number of questions for which replies have been received: 299. Number of questions answered on the floor of the House: 292. Number of questions for which replies are due 264. I trust they will be ready by the time we assemble again. Unstarred questions: Number of questions admitted and sent to Government: 107. Number of questions for which replies have been received: 40. Number of replies laid on the table of the House: 36. Number of questions for which replies are due: 67. Short-notice questions: Number of questions tabled: 19, Number of questions admitted: 6, Number of questions answered: 4. Half-an-hour-discussions: Number of notices given: 6, admitted: 1, disposed of: 1, Adjournment motions: Notices given: 5, admitted: nil. Notices under Rule 59: Number received 3, admitted: nil. Calling Attention: Tabled: 18, admitted 10, disposed of 10. Resolutions Tabled 71, admitted 71, disposed of and withdrawn.

As I said already, we have done very well this time. I must again express my gratitude to the Members for having co-operated with the Chair particularly by sitting in the mornings and evening on some days. Two sittings a day would be taxing enough and that too during the budget session, it would be a strenuous task.

I have also discussed with the Chief Minister the question of fixing a day for the next session. He also agreed that we must as far as possible fix a date. I am happy to State that we will be re-assembling on the 15th June. The House stands adjourned.

The House adjourned Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock to meet again on Monday the 15th June 1964.
